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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

IN FOND MEMORY

Impressive and Elaborate Ceremon-
ials for the Dead.

PROCESSION AND SERVICES

Decoration Day Generally Obser-
ved—Business Suspended—Par-
ade—Oration by J. A. Cruzan.

A HOLIDAY.

The Heavens were weeping through-
out the greater part of the Memorial
Day exercises yesterday. There was a
great gathering of people of all
nationalities at the cemetery. The
graves, and especially those of the
sleeping war veterans, were profusely
decorated with flowers and vines.

The day was practically a holiday.
The Government offices suspended
business early in the forenoon while
the business portion of the city was
deserted after the noon hour. Only
the Government schools were in ses-
sion.

The procession was late in reaching
the cemetery. Many carriages and
hundreds of pedestrians preceded it.
Immediately upon the arrival of the
column at the cemetery, the services
were begun on the G. A. R. plot.
After an appropriate selection by the
Government band, Post Commander
L. L. La Pierre read the ritual. This
was followed by prayer by Chaplain
Greene. Comrade Williams decorated
the graves of the dead.

O. C. Swain, of the Sons of Veterans,
read Lincoln's Gettysburg address.
Comrade J. A. Cruzan followed with
an oration. The roll call of the dead
was made by Adjutant Copeland.
Then were fired three volleys over
the graves of the veterans by the Benning-
ton bluejackets.

The great throng of people then took
up the strains of America, accompanied
by the band, at the conclusion of which,
Rev. Douglas Putnam Birnie pro-
nounced the benediction.

THE ORATION.

Following is the excellent address
by Rev. J. A. Cruzan, orator of the
day:

It is thirty-seven years since the
first gun fired at Sumpter called a na-
tion to arms. A new generation, worthy
in every way to succeed that one,
has drawn its sword in one of the most
righteous wars that the world has
ever seen, and it is now making his-
tory. Some of our comrades who were
the blue in that older struggle are help-
ing in the new. Dewey, Sampson and
Schley of the navy, and Miles, Mer-
ritt, Shafter and scores of others, who
are now in this army, which is now
making history, shared the fortunes
of that elder army.

Today we pause to remember. We
call to mind another righteous war.
We remember another army which
carried the old flag at Donaldson, Shi-
loh, Pittsburg, Chickamauga, Atlanta,
Antietam, Cold Harbor, Fredericks-
burg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and
in the Wilderness. We remember an-
other navy that fought at Forts Henry,
Orleans, Fort Fisher and Mobile Bay.
We recall such names as Lyons, Baker,
Reynolds, Hancock, Schofield, Rose-
crans, Hooker, Meade, Howard, Thom-
as, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant. We
remember Admirals Foote, Dahlgren,
Porter and Farragut. We remember
Wilson, Sumner, Ben Wade, Chase,
Stanton and Abraham Lincoln. These
men, and the boys in blue they led,
also made history of which Americans
shall ever be proud.

I want to open a page or two of this
older history and see what we find
written thereon. It was given to these
history makers, whom we honor to-
day, to uphold our flag and save our
nation from dismemberment. More
than a century ago into this bit of
bunting our forefathers stitched and
stained our democracy. It became
more than a bit of bunting. It was a
symbol of a free country, nationality.
Fired on at Sumpter, hauled down
through one-half of America, the loyal
North sprang to arms in its defense.
Why? Because that flag meant Amer-
ica. The ringing words of General
John A. Dix, "If any man attempts
to haul down the American flag shoot
him on the spot," found response in
every American heart.

That flag stood for nationality, lib-
erty, equality. With one and a half mil-
lion loyal bayonets back of it, what
a power there was in that bit of bunt-
ing. How like a thing of life the old
flag ran, 'mid fire and smoke and terri-
ble carnage to the top of command
everywhere, and how the insurgent
colors sank before it. And it is still
a power as England in Venezuela dis-
covered, as Spain is learning in Cuba
and the Philippines today. Why this
power in this bit of bunting? Be-
cause these our comrades stained

its stripes a deeper red with loyal
blood.

It was also given to these history
makers of more than one-third of a
century gone to demonstrate that a
free government, of the people, for
the people and by the people, is a pos-
sibility.

Again and again had the experiment
of democracy been tried, but it had al-
ways failed most disastrously. The
Jews tried it in Palestine. Greece,
Rome and France failed signally. With
these failures in mind, Webster thirty
years before Sumpter said: "If we
also fail, popular government will for-
ever be an impossibility." And so
thought the world. When, in '61, the
lurid fires of civil war lighted our Western
horizon, Carlyle, the English cynic,
said: "A foul chimney is burn-
ing itself out over there." He voiced
the glad thought of despotism every-
where and the town-frodden and op-
pressed throughout all the world hid
their faces in despair.

But in that critical hour two mil-
lion brave soldiers stretched forth
their hands to stay the tottering ark of
liberty. One-half a million willingly
went to their death. America and the
world owes it to these men that free
government is no longer an experi-

ment but an omnipotent fact, a fact
as dear to the South as the North, for
President McKinley, the worthy suc-
cessor of Washington, Adams, Jeffers-
on, Lincoln, finds no more loyal sup-
port north of the Mason-Dixon line
than that which comes to him from the
South.

Think for a moment what would
have been the result had these com-
rades failed in this part of their work.
Instead of a grand, strong national-
ity, two weak, rival, jealous republics,
would be side by side, suspiciously
watching each other. What nation
would then have dared to say to Spain:
"Starvation and butchery in Cuba
must cease?"

It was the mission of these men also
to strike down slavery and to make
free speech the right of every Ameri-
can from one end of the land to the
other. Americans born since 1861 do
not realize the priceless boon, the free-
dom of speech, which we now possess,
nor at what cost it was purchased.
It would do some Americans good to vis-
it some other land and breathe for a
time a different atmosphere. It is told
that a bright American girl, a graduate
of Wellesley, formed one of an excu-
sion party on an American steamer in
the Mediterranean. They spent sev-
eral weeks in Constantinople. In her
shopping tours she made the acquain-
tance of an intelligent Turkish mer-
chant. One day after having complet-
ed her purchases, this American girl
said to Ali: "Why do not the Turks
of your class say to the government
that these horrible Armenian atroc-
ities must cease?"

All sprang from his cross legged
position on his mat and bowing low, said
in bated breath: "We do not speak."

"But you ought to speak. In Amer-
ica if the men did not put an end to
such atrocities, we women would rise
and overthrow such a government in
a single day."

"Madam," said Ali, "We dare not
speak."

Passing through the streets she
met an artist acquaintance who was
making his temporary home in Con-
stantinople. She repeated the incident
to him. The artist looked furtively
to the right and then to the left, and
then whispered: "All is right. We
dare not speak."

"Why do you dare not speak? Amer-
ica would protect you?"

"Yes," perhaps, but men who dare to
speak, disappear mysteriously. What
then, could my government do? All
is right. We dare not speak."

That evening, as the sun was set-
ting, this young American girl, relat-
ed these conversations to the other
members of the excursion party. Then
springing from her chair she took off
her yatching cap and waving it shout-
ed: "Three cheers for Grand Old Glory
and a country where men and women
dare to speak."

Yes, but forty years ago in one-half

of America we too, dared not speak.
Listen to Whittier:
When first I saw our banner wave
Above the Nation's Council hall,
I heard beneath its marble wall,
The clanking fetters of the slave!

In the foul market place I stood
And saw the Christian mother sold
And childhood with its locks of gold
Blue-eyed and fair with Saxon blood.

I shut my eyes and held my breath;
And smothering down the wrath and
shame
That set my northern blood aflame,
Stood silent, where to speak was
death.

On the oppressor's side was power:
And yet I knew that every wrong,
However old, however strong,
But waited God's avenging hour!

I knew that Truth would crush the lie:
Somehow, sometime the end would
be;
Yet scarcely dared I hope to see
The triumph with my mortal eye.

But now I see it! In the sun
A free flag floats from yonder dome,
And at the Nation's hearth and home
The Justice, long-delayed, is done.

Did you see them yesterday
Marching down the broad highways,
Did you hear the distant drum
And the people's shout, "They Come!"
If with me you then had stood,
Seen that city's multitude,
On their front, their rear, their flanks,
Pressing in their very ranks—
Gods! Methinks ye would have spared
Half a lifetime to have shared
All the swelling thoughts that then
Met those swartly battle men.

THE PROCESSION.
The members of the regular and vol-
unteer companies arrived at the Drill
Shed in good time, formed quickly and
marched away promptly. From the
Drill Shed the soldiers marched to the
boat landing where they met a com-
pany of bluejackets from the U. S. S.
Bennington in command of Lieutenant
Easton. The sailor boys were ready on
time and Grand Marshal De La Vergne
was there to assign them to their
place in the procession. It did not
take long to do this customary cour-
tesy and in about five minutes the sol-
diers and sailors were on their way
to Harmony Hall on King street where
the members of Geo. W. De Long Post,
G. A. R. and the Army and Navy Uni-
on from the Bennington were wait-
ing.

The soldiers and sailors marched to
Alakea street, where they faced about
in line. The members of the G. A. R.
were soon in their wagonettes and,
(Continued on Eighth Page.)

REPORT OF FIGHT

Rumor of an Engagement and a Heavy
American Victory.

SPAIN'S FLEET IS NOW LOCATED

Cervera Crossed the Atlantic With His Squadron.
Schley Has Been Bombarding—Manila
Troops to Mass Here.

TWELVE SPANISH SHIPS SUNK.

CAPE HAYTIE, May 21.—It is rumored here
that a naval battle took place yesterday in the wind-
ward passage, off Mole St. Nicholas. According to
the report brought by a passenger who arrived on a
coasting vessel from Port de Paix, there were
twelve Spanish war vessels sunk, but only two of
the American vessels were disabled. I have been
so far unable to confirm the rumors.

It is reported here from a vague source that can-
nonading was heard off the mole to the northward,
ceasing at nightfall, and that the firing was renewed
early to-day and continued until noon.

WASHINGTON OPINION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The cablegram from Cape
Haytien conveying a rumor that in an engagement off
Mole St. Nicholas twelve Spanish ships were des-
troyed and two American vessels disabled created
some excitement to-night, and although at this hour
(11 p. m.) nothing further has come either to verify
the report or to indicate that such a battle has occur-
ed; it was given more credence than usually attaches
to such rumors because, notwithstanding report for
the past day or two locating Admiral Sampson at Key
West, it has been suspected that not all of his vessels
returned there, but since leaving San Jua and touch-
ing at Cape Haytien he has been lying in wait for the
Spaniards in the Windward Passage.

NAVAL OFFICER'S IDEAS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Tonight a naval officer stated
positively his disbelief in the Cape Haytien story. "It lacks
plausibility," said he, "for, in the first place, there are not
twelve vessels in Spain's squadron; secondly, Admiral Samp-
son is at Mole St. Nicholas, and, thirdly, we believe the Span-
iards are still in Santiago harbor."

The official spoke as if he had definite knowledge of the
whereabouts of the two fleets, and gave the correspondent to
understand that the swiftest war vessels under Sampson's
command were steaming as rapidly as possible to Santiago.

It is the general belief here that the battleship Oregon has
by this time joined Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet, enabling
him easily to be victorious over the Spanish fleet.

SCHLEY ENGAGES CERVERA.

LONDON, May 21.—The Chronicle's special ca-
ble from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

Four of Schley's squadron approached Santaigo
last night and exchanged shots with the forts, but
retired later.

The dispatch says the bombardment was begun
again this morning and the result is yet doubtful.
The engagement is hot.

U. S. MONTEREY COMING.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Navy Department
at 4 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

"The U. S. S. Monterey has been ordered to Ma-
nila to reinforce the Asiatic squadron."

The Monterey was to leave soon after Char-
leston.

CERVERA CRITICISED.

LONDON, Eng., May 21.—According to the best expert op-
inion in London if Admiral Cervera has gone to Santiago de Cuba
he has made a fatal mistake. Vice Admiral Philip Howard
Columb, retired, the author of a number of naval works, includ-
ing "The Naval War Game," writes that he is convinced the
Spanish Admiral is now unlikely to strike at all. He adds that
if he enters a South Cuban port it will scarcely affect the United
States blockade, for Rear Admiral Sampson will only have to
detach a somewhat superior force of his heavy ships to cover
Cervera's fleet, while a group of the lightest and swiftest vessels
would be watching to see that he did not move without being
reported, and all the rest of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet could
devote themselves to the blockade of the other Cuban ports.

CERVERA IN CUBAN WATERS.

MADRID, May 20, 8 a. m.—At 10 o'clock last evening the
Minister of Marine, Captain Annon, received a dispatch from